PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. STRICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS

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JOB PRINTING accorded with neutrone, cheapness and do ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Nicodemes-Tu MEBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway Mr. BURTON-DEAP AS A POST-MR. BURTON'S ADVENTURE: IN RUSSIA-WANDERING

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-RELAND AND AMERICA By AND OUT OF PLACE-SIXTERN SPIRING JACK, METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Rip Van Win WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

New York, Thursday, August 23, 1655.

The News.

The steamship Pacific, which left Liverpeel on the 11th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning, with seven days later news from Europe. Made elle Rachel and suite were amongst the passen gers. There is no news of importance from the seat of war. The English and French engineers had carried their works so near to the advanced de sences of the Redan and Malakoff towers that another attack on Sebastopol was daily expected. Indeed, it was rumored that the bombardment neces sary to preface the assault had already commenced; but this requires confirmation. The Russians had succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French sap, and made vigorous sorties ost nightly against either one or the other of the lines of the besiegers. General Simpson reports in creased losses on the part of the British troops, which he attributes to the above causes. It was said that this officer would resign, certainly, the shief command of the troops in the Crimea, and that General Markham, an experienced Indian sol dier, would succeed him. General Markham is only forty-seven years of age. General Canrobert had re burned to Paris, and Omer Pashs had left Constan thople to assume the command of the Turkish army in Asia, where it was thought he would find en ployment to fully compensate him for his inactivity during the past year at Eupatoria and Kama ra. Immense reinforcements, both naval and mili bary, were going out from France and England; but it was pretty generally conceded that the armies would spend another winter before Sebastopol. The French had fortified Kamiesch very strongly. In England the divided command of the Crimean forces was much condemned. It was telegraphed from Vienna on the 8 h inst. that important action, both on the part of the besieged and besiegers, might be

Austria is reported to have made a move towards a more cordial understanding with the Western Powers, and it was said that the diplomacy of Prince Gortschakoff had received a check, in the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph; from Count Buol. In the meantime an executive order removes all restrictions on the importation of Russian corn through the Austrian province of Gallicia, and it was understood that many American agents had assembled at Galatz for the purpose of arranging for the transport of the products of the interior of Russia to Vienna. by the Danube, and thus evade the effect of the alhed blockade in the Black Sea.

The Russian government has published a powerful circular, addressed to "friendly governments," on the rights of neutrals, which the paper asserts have been violated by England. The Czar refuses to deliver up the English officers captured at Hango, and that affair has given rise to a further official correspondence between Admiral Dundas and the Russian Minister at War.

Nothing had been done in the Baltic. All the allied ships were collected near Nargen, and an im, mediate coup de main against one or more fortresses was looked for.

In the Sea of Azoff the Russians had destroyed all the corn stores left by the allies at Genitchi, and thus spoiled an exportation plan arranged by the commanders of the British cruisers.

From Spain the news is very important. Marshal O'Donnell, after two days' consultation with the Queen, had announced to the ministers of England France that the government would cut a contingent of twenty-five thousand men. to be paid by England, to the Crimea. General Espartero did not at first approve of the plan, but at length consented to its adoption by ministers. It will have to be submitted to the Cortes for final approval, and if the opinions of the Epoca and Espana newspapers can be relied on it will be rejected by that body. If canctioned, the men would not be shipped and landed near Sebastopol before spring. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed a spirited memorandum to the Holy See on the late denunciation of the church pro perty legislation at Madrid. A French legitimist plet had been discovered, the authors of which sought to create a diversion in favor Russia by means of an insurrection of Carlists in Spain. Senor Esculante, the newly appointed Minister of Spain to the United States, was about to wt out for Washington. Senor Moreno would remain as Charge de Affaires at Rome.

Immense preparations were being made for the reception of Queen Victoria in France. The difficulties of the New York exhibitors in Paris were not vet ended.

The King of Hanover had repealed the constitution granted to the people by his father, seven years nce, and made preparation to repress any popular eprising by the strength of a federal army which he

In Periin, the action of the United States government with regard to the payment or non-payment of the Danish Sound dues, was canvassed as a very

emportant political subject The foreign news yesterday, so for as its effects were developed, produced no quotable change in er ten. The sales were confined to about 600 bales in lots, at about the previous current rates. The condition of the Liverpool market seemed to have been about as favorable as was expected. Common grades of flour were dull, while mediam and higher grades continued firm, at previous rates. Southern ed wheat was firmer and sold at \$1 93, while white was dail, and closed at about \$2 a \$2 10, and 400 bustels new Cenesce sold at \$2 25. Corn was very setive and closed at an advance of one to two cents per bushel. Perk was quite active, and new mess advanced about 124 cents per barrel. About 50,000 bushels of corn were engaged for Liverpool at 35d. in bulk, and 4 id. in bags, and small lots com presed cotton 5-32d. Wheat, in bags, was engaged for London at 5d., and 7,000 bushels rye for Antwerp at 7d. in ships' bags.

From Melbourne (Australia) we have advices dated to the 16th of May. Trade was improving and the yield of gold very satisfactory. The shi ment of colonial produce was very spirited, and imported goods went off at improved prices. An ad salerem duty would be imposed on many articles now free, under the new tariff. It was thought that tobacco, wine and beer would be specially liable The gold shipped in the colony from January to May in the present year, amounted to 34 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lbs. 2 oz., at 80s., £3,272,312.

By an item which we give in another column it will be seen that large quantities of Tennessee wheat are this season, for the first time, being sent to the New York market. At Murireesboro', where some thou, sands of bashels are in store ready for transportation. it is represented as being worth eighty cents per bushil, and the cost of bringing it to bis city is afty cents.

cents a bushel, by which it would appear that the New York merchant pockets a profit of eighty cents on every bushel of Tennessee wheat which is sold in

this market. Competition is needed somewhere. The Know Nothing convention for the selection of candidates for the State Senate for the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Senatorial districts, met last evening. In the Third district it was deemed advisible to postpone the selection until some future day, and the convention therefore adjourned for two weeks. In the Fourth district Joseph H. Petty, Esq., of the Tenth ward, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving thirteen out of twenty votes. In the Fifth district there was a spirited contest, but

we are unable to state whether the delegates succeeded in reconciling the claims of the four rival candidates. In the Sixth district Mr. E. T. Brooks, of the Eighteenth ward, was unanimously nomi The Commissioners of Emigration seem deter mined to follow the emigrant runners up, not only in this country, but also in Europe. At the meeting of the Board last night it was determined to send a written communication to the authorities in France, Germany and England, asking them to pass laws preventing the runners from booking passengers in

their ports for transportation on railroad lines and canals on this side of the Atlantic. The aid of the authorities at Washington is to be asked to second the efforts of the Commissioners to protect the emigrants from fraud. The Board has been holding a series of secret meetings lately. What's in the

The soliciting committee appointed by a meeting recently beld at the Corn Exchange to take up collec tions in aid of the yellow fever sufferers at Norfolk aud Portsmouth, reported to an adjourned meeting yesterday. Walter Griffith, Esq., the President, read the names of the donors, many of whom contributed liberally. The Secretary, Alfred Barrett, Esq., then d that the aggregate sum collected amount ed to \$5,362, five hundred dollars of which was contributed by the members of the Board of Stock Brokers. The distributing committee decided upon giving one half of the proceeds to Norfolk, and the other half to Gosport and Portsmouth.

A reliable telegraphic despatch from an officer of the army was yesterday received here, dated St. Louis, 18th inst., stating that a soldier had just arrived at St. Louis from Fort Riley, who reported that the ladies from Fort Riley had reached Fort Leaven worth, but that Dr. Simmons was still at Fort Riley. It will be recollected that our last accounts mentioned the existence of cholera of a malignant type at Fort Riley. The telegraph west of St. Louis was not in working order.

The funeral of the late Abbott Lawrence tool place at Boston at noon yesterday. An immense throng of citizens attended the services in the church, and the various municipal and civic bodies of the city, escorted by a regiment of infantry, took

part in the procession.

The particulars of a melancholy accident on the Harlem Railroad yesterday, whereby two men were killed and several others seriously wounded, may be found in another column.

Our despatch from Syracuse represents the delegates to the hard shell State Convention, which neets to-day, as being in high spirits, and as inflexible against all compromises or fusions as ever. A select party yesterday visited Mr. Dickinson, at Binghamton, when everything doubtless proved mutually satisfactory.

A young woman, named Jane Wright, was arrested last night by the Fourth ward police, charged with wilfully setting fire to the house of Mr. Mont gemery, No. 275 Water street. A report of the fire and arrest will be found elsewhere.

Hon. Jabez D. Hammond, well known as the political historian of this State, died at his residat Cherry Valley, last Saturday evening.

The News from Europe—Probable Accessi

The most salient feature in the news brought by the Pacific is the statement, contained in the Madrid journals of the 3d, that at a council of Ministers, held on the previous day, it had been decided that Spain should enter into a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with England and France. It will be seen by the letter of our Madeid correspondent, published in another part of our paper, that the announcement has been received with great dissatisfaction by the people of that capital, and the Epoca anticipates that the project will encounter strong opposition in the Cortes. We believe, nevertheless, that it will be carried through that body, for so cunningly has the policy of Louis Napoleon involved the present liberal government of Spain in its toils that no alternative seems to be left to it but that of yielding submissively to such conditions as the Allies choose to impose on it.

What the nature of those conditions will be, it is not very difficult to foreshadow. The object of the alliance is ostensibly to strengthen the arms of the Western Powers in their struggle with Russia; but poor, feeble, impotent Spain, can only represent the inert force of the confederation, which even now has enough of that element in its Turkish auxiliaries. It is not with any views of this sort that the French Emperor has been steadily cultivating such close relations with Espartero and the party of the progressistas. His designs have a deeper

and wider range. The subtle and masterly manner in which this modern Machiavel approaches his objects will form an instructive study for the future historian. He waits upon events rather than forces them, preferring to abide his opportunities sooner than run any unnecessary risk in creating them. Eut no man who has ever occupied his elevated position has shown more sagacity and promptitude in shaping and adaptting them to the furtherance of his schemes, or in drawing from them the largest advan tages possible. Such was his course from the moment when an unexpected and fortunatconjunction of circumstances placed him in the Presidential chair, until the same readiness to profit by the chances presented to him, by the mistakes of his enemies, enabled him to grasp the Imperial purple. The more firmly does his power become consolidated the less inclined does he seem to depart from a policy to which he owes so much; unlike political men in general who are proverbial for their disposition to kick away the ladder by which they have mounted to eminence. His whole conduct, since the breaking out of the last troubles in Spain and the accession to power of Espartero, has been in perfect consonance with this policy. With but too many causes for mutual distrust between him and the Spanish liberals, he has strenuously sought to win their confidence, and, such is the strange fascination that he exercises over all whom he wishes to draw within the sphere of his influence, he has found no difficulty in succeeding. Espartero and his colleagues have fallen blindly and helplessly into his power, and unless the Spanish people refuse to ratify the foolish compact into which they have entered with him, their independence as a nation is forever sa-

It is only the anxious and apparently critical nature of the circumstances in which the Spanish cabinet finds itself placed that could have rendered it insensible to the dangers with Wheat is sold in this market at two dollars and ten | which this project is fraught. Espartero and

his colleagues fancy that they have effected a macher stroke of policy by committing the French Emperor to the protection of their territory from Carlist invasion. It is only, however, a repetition of the old story of the lion lying down with the lamb. The state of Spain offers too close an analogy to that in which it stood in 1808 for an ambitious ruler like Louis Napoleon to neglect the chances which it presents to him. The plan of an Iberian kingdom will be revived, not for the benefit of the stripling who wears the crown of Portugal, as was lately stated, but for that of some more energetic scion of the Bonaparte family. It was the irreconcilable feuds that destracted the then reigning dynasty of Spain, that afforded the first Napoleon a pretext for his forcible substitution of his own family for them. The rreconcilable dissensions of the political parties that now divide that unhappy country will no doubt furnish his successor with an excuse for the repetition of so instructive and edifying a political lesson.

The defence of Cuba against all attempts at annexation or separate independence constitutes, as may be supposed, one of the main inducements to the Spanish, as well as to the allied governments, to enter into this treaty. When the latter failed to anticipate the future action of this country by the proposal of a tripartite treaty to guarantee the posses Cuba to Spain, they sought to effect their views in reference to that island by working on the fears of the Spanish government. The declarations of Lord Clarendon in Parliament, and of Louis Napoleon at the Guildhall, in London, showed plainly that what they could not effect in a direct way they would endeavor to accomplish in some other manner. The condition of Spain has, unhappily, afforded them a favorable opportunity for now carrying out their designs; but whether those designs have not been altered by circumstances, and taken a wider range than was at first contemplated, remains to be seen. From the terms of the proposed treaty we are strongly inclined to suspect that such is the fact. If she suffers Louis Napoleon to prosecute; uninterrupted, his designs against Spain, England will naturally look for her fair share of the spoils. What more acceptable quid pro quo can be offered to a Power holding large colonies in the West Indies than the cession of an island of such dangerous contiguity to them as Cuba? To prevent the Americans from obtaining possession of this coveted prize, England would cheerfully sacrifice her favorite theory of the European equilibrium. Such have, undoubtedly, been the necessities and the motives of this project of alliance on the part of both England and France. Are the Spanish nation so abject in spirit, and so lost to all sense of patriotism, as to sanction the infamous compact by which their government has sold them to its fears? Whatever may be the result of the decision of the Cortes with regard to it of one thing both England and France may rest assured, that the project is one that will tend to strengthen any sympathies that may exist in this country for the cause of Russia.

IS GOV. REEDER SUSTAINED AT HOME !- The Tribune, the elder Seward organ, and now the mouthpiece of Fred. Douglass, the black man, parades a very good speech of Senator Brodhead, just uttered at Easton, Pennsylvania. under the formidable enunciation of "Gov. Reeder sustained at home." We are not about to controvert the assertion that Gov. Reeder is sustained at home; if he is sustained, it has a very bad look for the administration in the October election; and if he is, it is obvious that Senator Brodhead has had little to do with the matter. His speech is somewhat elaborate, and is conclusive at least upon one point, that he is a careful reader and a faithful endorser of the New York HERALD. We feel disposed to regard him as a disciple, at all events he is at full liberty to use the valuable facts which we daily send out to the world, and especially to Senators and members of Congress, to enable them to make good

speeches to the people. Senator Brodhead was the sponsor of the Douglass Nebraska-Kansas act, and Governor Reeder was his right-hand man in Pennsylvania, at a meeting called to sustain his friend, and of course to assail the administration, it is a little odd that the Senator could find no time even to allude to the subject before the meeting. The inference from this is obvious, that he abandons Reeder and takes to the administration. But this is not very likely, as is understood that his confidence in Gen. Pierce is limited entirely to the conviction that he is perfectly safe only when no faith or interest is involved. In other words that Gen. Pierce is good at inaugurals and general principles, but exceedingly treacherous or imbecile in all practical questions involving national or individual interests. But this has little to do with the Easton speech of the Senator, called out on the occasion of Gov. Reeder's removal and return home, and which evinces very considerable devotion to General Case, and research into the arguments of the NEW YORK HERALD, but no earthly disposition te defend his friend or denounce the adminis tration. He sustains the Kansas act, popular sovereignty in that Territory, denounces the negro worshippers, the proposed repeal of the Missouri compromise, all intervention by Congress with slavery, and is utterly oblivious upon the matter of the "border ruffians" and the udden expiration of executive functions by his friend and co-laborer, who is coming home, already exalted to a martyrdom, and thrown into glorification with Passmore Williamson, of the same State. He attacks Massachuseits and New England, by declaring that for benefits to their commerce, they, in 1788, perpetuated the slave trade; and now, for his next speech, we beg to inform bim that a hundred and ffty years carlier, at the termination of the Pequod war, Massachusetts-the same Masa husetts that extended the slave trade from 1800 to 1808, that passed the Personal Liberty bill no act of pullification-that either from an humble appreciation of her merits, or as an atonement for her sins, now exalts the negro above the whitest of her citizens-this same Massachusette sent to the West Indies and sold into perpetual slavery all, or nearly all, of the surviving Pequed Indians who fell into their hands as "captives of a lawful war." To give this matter a little point, it may be mentioned. that J. S. Barry, a Massachusetts man, in his history, just published, entirely suppresses this bit of the record. We allude to the subject only because the New York HERALD seems to

be made responsible now, indirectly, for the

arguments of Senators and members of Con-

RACHEL'S THEATRICAL CAMPAIGN IN THE UNITED STATES .- The advent of this celebrated ar tist has given rise to the most contradictory speculations as to her chances of success in this country. Some maintain that she will reap a rich harvest here, whilst others and they are in the majority-prognosticate her failure. Success and failure are, however, but relative terms. They must be taken in connection with the circumstances by which they are attended If by success it is meant that the results of Rachel's professional labors here will cover the speculations of the magnificent programme put forth by her brother, we unhesitatingly say that she will never realize them. The conditions are not to be found here which would admit the possibility of each night's receipts covering the expenses that are set down in that announcement. The public will no longer pay

the fancy prices for admission to entertain-

ments of this sort, which in former periods of

artistical excitement they were accustomed to

do. They have been too often duped and hum-

bugged by speculators, and exposed to the sneers of foreigners for their verdancy in such matters to easily fall again into such traps. They hold in distrust trumpet-blowers and theatrical "events that cast their snadows before." They will not believe till they see, and even then their faith is not easily won. So it was with the Grisi and Mario speculation, and so it will be with every other enterprise that does not trust entirely to its own merits. Any attempt to give a fictitious eclat to such undertakings is more likely to react injuriously than beneficially.

We do not say that in the present instance there is any attempt to impose upon our credulity. Madame Rachel's contract with her brother may be, and very probable is, a bona fide one. We contend, however, supposing such to be the case, that it is impossible for her to realize what would be considered a pecuniary success here. With such conditions as her contract imposes, her brother can never scrape together the sums necessary to fulfil them The audiences to which she can appeal for continued support are not numerous enough in our cities to fulfil the extravagant expectations upon which they are founded. Without that continued and liberal support the speculation, as thus constituted, would prove a ruinous failure.

We hope, however, as is contended by many who profess to be well informed on the subject, that the Felix contract is a device intended to throw dust in the public eyes and to dazzle the public by its magnificent proportions. If such be really the fact, we think there are fair chances for the great tragedienne. She alone being the speculator, she would unquestiona bly make money. Her talents, her worldwide reputation and her extraordinary career, would all stimulate public curiosity to the point of ensuring that result. It is true that she will have the difficulty to encounter of speaking to audiences in a tongue foreign to most. But we apprehend that this will not militate greatly against her success. What the libretto does for the Italian Opera, translations will do for the pieces which she plays. But even did not such facilities exist, every one would go to see the greatest actress of her time. Genius like hers, is one of the rarest gifts of our century.

THE BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS AND THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.-We have for some months noted the course of one or two members of the above Board, as directed towards Dr. Sanger, and we must say that we are unable to come to any other conclusion than that the whole opposition to Dr. S. seems to have no other basis than private pique and political partisan hostility! The Doctor has long been connected with our public hospitals, and, so far as we have known, has given satisfaction to our citizens. We have watched his course since he has had charge of the Blackwell's Island hospitals, and we are free to say that we have seen nothing to condemn, but, on the contrary, much to approve. In a sensible, straight-forward manner, he has pointed out the abuses, and asked for the necessary reforms in his department. It is very probable that the Doctor's plain, square-toed way of doing business is not altogether palatable to those engaged in this factious opposition. However, we are glad to see that a majority of the members of the Board of Governors are disposed to sustain an efficient and energetic officer.

TELEGRAPHIC .- The Emperor of Austria has conferred upen Professor Morse the large golden medal for arts and sciences, in consideration of the valuable services render ed by him to science by his system of telegraphs, which has been extensively applied in the Austrian dominions It is gratifying to see the merits of our prominent men of science acknowledged by such satisfactory tokens o

Nimo's Cardes-Burron's Benerot.-At this beautiful theatre to-night Mr. Burton takes his benefit, and is to make his last appearance this season; and if we are t judge by the success which has hitherto attended his en gramment, this evening will witness one of the greaters essemblages ever gathered within the walls of a theatre The bill is a most attractive one. Not only are we to have a revival of one of Burton's best farces, and a parwhich he has made peculiarly his own, but a piece pour traying the bero's adventures in Russia has been got up expressly for the occasion; and then Jem Bags! He played this part on Toesday last to a crowded house, and we certainly never saw anything funnier. Every one should see it. Let, then, all lovers of honest mirth, all admirers of talent, all students of human nature-let all who want to be instructed or amused, be on hand at the appeinted time, and unite their efforts to make the bene-

LATER FROM HAVANA .- The ship Hound, arrived Tue day evening from Havana, 11th inst., reports that the cholera was raging with great violence among the soldiers and negroes. There were also fifty cases of yellow fever in the hospitals. Freights were dull, 75 cents per box to New York being offered.

DEATHS ON SHIPBOARD.—The following persons died on beard the ship Liadem, on her passage from New Orleans to this port:—Aug. 1, Charles McNulty, a seaman; Aug. 2. John Morris, of Wisconsin, Jane Sater and Thoma Slater; Aug. 4, Edwin Lee and Robert Leacy.

Marine Affairs.

Otseques or Cartain G. W. Frazer.-The funeral of Captain G. W. Frager, who was murdered on board the clipper ship Sea Witch, while on a voyage to China, will take place to-day, from No. 225 Fast Broadway, at 1 P The body will be intered with Masonic honors, by et. John's Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Chapter No. 1, and the Frompment. Captain Frazer was an old member of the fraternity, and had reached the thirty-third degree in this mysterious order. The Ship Masters' Association will also attend in a body. The shipping in the port are particularly requested to display their colors at half-

voyage.

at noon for Liverpool. She took out 120 passengers.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Hard Shell State Convention.

FULL ATTENDANCE OF DELEGATES—A PILGRIMAGE
TO BINGHAMTON—NO CAUCUS—FUSION PROJECTS
UNPOPULAR, ETC., ETC.

Syracuse, August 22—10 P. M.
There is a very full attendance of delegates to the Hard
Shell State Convention. The prominent members from
New York city—among them Aug. Schell and Gov. West —had a re-union with members from Albany, Buffalo and elsewhere, at Binghamton at noon to-day. Daniel S. Dick jeuner. They are buoyant and confident. It was intended to have had a caucus

It was intended to have been postponed till nine o'clock to morrow morning. The convention meets in Wieting Hall at twelve. The centiment of the delegates is almost unanimous against fusion, compromise, Know Nothingism, the Maine law and the auministration; and the platform will probably

containe denunciations of them all.

Paniel E. Sickles is understood to have matured plan of compromise with the softs, by nominating half a ticket and leaving the other half to them; but the feeling s decidedly adverse to the scheme, and if presented at all is sure to be indignantly scouted.

The Know Nothing element is represented in a very tigated and harmless form. There is fun ahead.

Republican Mass Meeting at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22, 1855 The republicans held a mass meeting here last night. It was addressed by the Hon. S. P. Chase, L. D. Ca upbell nd Capt. Ford. Mr. Chase denied that his election to the United States Senate was owing to an arrangemen giving two democratic members seats as State representa-tives for their votes. He denied being a disunionist. No expression, sentence or letter had ever come from him that was not loyal to the union. He had no sympathy with the Garrison party of the North, or with th fiers of the South. But he thinks that the slavery question has been precipitated by the Kansas bill and ha tion has been precipitated by the names would not inter-become paramount and imminent. He would not inter-fere with slavery where it exists by law, but was opposed fere with slavery where it exists by law, but was opposed fere with slavery where it exists by law, but was opposed to its extension over new Territories. It must not interfere with the great bond of the republican union. We must rescue kanass from the grasp of the slave State invaders. Ohio pays one tenth of the national expenses—retrenchment was needed. He had always favored internal improvements. He was severe on the administration for favoring Southern interests.

The meeting was orderly and enthusiastic. Three or four thousand persons were present.

Governor Reeder still in Kans

Easton, Pa., August 22, 1855. It is now stated that Governor Reeder is not expecte o leave Kansas before October. The rumor that he was to return home immediately is believed to have been started for the purpose of securing a large attendance at the democratic meeting on Monday last. Democratic County Convention at Pittsburg

PITTEBURO, PA., August 22, 1855.
At the Democratic County Convention held here to

day, all but three districts were represented. Col. Samuel Black was elected chairman. Strong esti-Know Nothing resolutions were passed; also resolutions de-claring the nationality of the democratic party; ap-proving of the administration of Franklin Pierce, and endorsing the nomination of Mr. Plummer for Canal Commissioner. A resolution in favor of fusion was defeated by a vote of 79 to 8.

of 79 to 8.

The following ticket was nominated:—For State Sena-tor—Hen. Wm. Wilkins. State Representatives—Samuel Smith, R. A. Bausman, James B. Fulton, L. B. Patterson, Christopher Magee. For Sheriff—Rody Patterson, and for Prothonotary, John Birmingham.

Boston, August 22, 1855.

The committees of the different political parties met at the United States Hotel this forenoon, upon the invita-tion of the committee recently appointed at the Chap man Hall fusion meeting, for the purpose of uniting in a general call for a convention of the people on the re-publican platform.

The Know Somethings, Know Nothings and republi-

The Knew Somethings, Knew Nothings and republicans or free soilers were represented, besides the committee appointed at Chapman Hall. The four committees held separate sessions and appointed sub-committees, at the suggestion of the Chapman Hall committee, to confer and fix upon a plan of operation. Said sub-committee subsequently reported in favor of a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people in primary assemblages, who are opposed to the further extension of slave territory. All the committees, except the Chapman Hall committee, accepted this proposition. The four committees then went into a committee of the whole, and after a very long and very exciting discussion, the Chapman Hall committee withdrew, refusing to allow any other committee to have any voice in the call for a convention, and insisting upon a mass, instead of a delegate convenient. The remaining committees re-organized and united upon a call, inviting the people of Massachusetts who are opposed to the extension of slavery, to assemble in primary meetings in their several towns and cities, and elect delegates, in the proportion of three for each Representative, to a convention, to be held on a day to be agreed upon hereafter, for the nomination of State officers. I his call was immediately signed by the Know Nothings, know Somethings, republicans, free soilers, whigs and democrats, embracing several of the prominent men of the botting committee. The Chapman Hall committee was considered dictatorial. The call will unquestionably produce a republican movement, like those in Ohio, Indiana and Maine. It is reported that the Chapman Hall committee think of calling a mass convention.

of the people.

Among the names attached to the call for a delegate convention are Ron. W. Foster, of the Governor's Council; ex-Governor Boutwell, Hon. Ives Phillips, Jas. H. Buffington, M. C.; R. B. Hall, M. C.; Hon. John Herrich, of the Governor's Council; Hon. L. B. Comings, M.

rich, of the Governor's Council; Hon. L. B. Comang., or. C., and others.

This evening the Chapman Hall committee decided upon a call for a mass convention, and recommended a delegate convention, if agreeable to the call of the other committees, and, with the sub-committees, in conference, fixed upon the 20th of September, at Worcester, as the time for the holding of both.

The Chapman Hall call is accompanied by an address to the people, redommending the formation of a "new party," ignoring nothing in the past, but simply asserting the decrine of opposition to the further aggression of the slave power.

of the slave power.

The document was drawn up by Richard H. Dana, Jr.
The call will be issued and other arrangements for the
curvention made, on Wednesday next, August 29.

The Funeral of the Late Abbott Lawrence Boston, Aug. 22, 1855 The funeral of Hon. Abbott Lawrence took place at 12 o'cleck to-day, at the Brattle Square Church. Rev. S. K.

Lathrop, the pastor, officiated. arch was filled long before 12 o'clock, and before

I o'clock the square and the streets leading to it were filled by an immense throng of citizens. The procession embraced, beddes the relatives of the family, the Governor and his Council, officers of the Har

vard University, the Mechanics' Charitable Association the Young Men's Christian Union, the Mayor of the city the Common Council, and other literary and civic The First regiment of Light Infantry, with side arms,

and without music, formed the escort on either side of the procession.

The body was conveyed to Mount Auburn. The bells were tolled for two hours, and all the principal stores closed.

News Items from Washington.

Washington.

Washington.

Washington.

Washington.

Washington.

And 22, 1855.

Charges similar to those alleged for Gov. Resider's removal, is received. No reply has yet come to hand from Judge Johnson.

Andrew B. Moore, of Alabama, declines the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, vice Elmore, removed.

The Encampment at Kingston.

The Enteringment at Kingston.

This morning the encampment was enlarged by the arrival of one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery from Brooklyn. Gov. Clark reviewed the division this afternoon at four oclock. Everything passes of pleasantly, and without the least accident. Gen. Scott did not arrive as anticipated.

The Brignde In pector, G. F. Van Reck, who was thrown from his horse, is deing well.

The Cape Cod Telegraph Line.

The statement under your telegraphic head this morning, that the Frewer & Baldwin Cape Cot telegraph line had been stopped by injunction, is untrue. Will you is kind enough to correct it, as its publication operates to our great disadvantage.

BREWER & BALUWIN.

Markets.

Markets.

New Orlinans, August 22, 1855,
May Collinans, August 22, 1855,
May Colline, middling is quoted at 95c. a 95c. and new at 95c. at 16c. Flour is dull at 57 75. Mess pork sells at 819; bacon sides at 105c., and shoulders at 95c. at 819; bacon sides at 105c., and shoulders at 95c.

Haldmore, August 22, 1855.

The steamer's news has unsettled our market. Wheat is dull, and 5c. a 7c. lower. No sales of flour. Hye has declined 5c. a 10c.

From pinent. Captain France was an old member of the fraternity, and had reached the thirty-third degree in this mysterious order. The ship Masters' Association will also attend in a body. The shipping in the port are jarticularly requested to display their colors at half-mast during the day.

Arrival of the Stramship Engreon.—The Fricsson, Capt. Lewber, from Havre August 5, arrived at this port yeaterday. Capt. L. reports that, during the course of his nautical experience, he never encountered such a continuation of westerly gales as occurred on his last voyage. All things considered, the trip of the E. may be regarded as a fair one.

The steamer's news has unestited our market. Wheat fact, and 6c. a 7c. lower. No sales of 100.

BUFFALO, August 22—6.30 P. M. There has been a good demand for four to-day, partly through rhipment, the market favoring buyers. Selfs of 1,06 bbls., at 28 a 85 25 for good to choice new Chief. The steady; receipts light, mainly in bags. Sales of 3,000 bushels old Upper Lake spring at \$1.88; 3,700 bushels, at 77 c. a 18c., closing with an upward tendency. Cats.—No sales, Whiskey active. Sales of 303 bbls. at 37 Mc. Lake imports for the twenty-four hours ending moon to-day:—Flour. 4,155 bbls., wheat, 2,665 bushels; corn, 12,000 bushels; cats, 2,707 bushels. Canal exports for the rame time:—Flour, 10 bbls.; wheat, 4,406 bushels; corn, 14,685 bushels; cats, 5,649 bushels.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia. THE EPIDEMIC ON THE INCREASE.

HALTMORE, August 22, 1866.
The latest intelligence from Norfolk and Portsmou represent the fewer as increasing. Thirty-two deaths hoccurred in the two cities during twenty-four hours.

RELIEF FOR THE NORPOLE SUFPERERS. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22, 1855.
The laborers in the Philadelphia Navy Yard have resolved to contribute one day's pay for the relief of the

sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk.

Attempt to Burn a Jail.

Toleno, Ohio, August 22, 1855.

The prisoners fired the jail in this city last night, but none made their escape. The flames were subdued after-some slight damage had been done to the building.

Opening of a Universalist College

Bosron, August 22, 1855 The opening of Tufts' College, in Somerville, the only-Universalist college in New England, was appropriately elebrated to-day. About one thousand persons were present. Rev. Hosea Ballou, the President, Rev. Thomas Whittemore, Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, and the Rev. Henry Bacon, of Philadelphia, took part in the ex-The prospects of the new college are encou-

FIRE IN WATER STREET—A DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF A PROSTITUTE TO BURN DOWN THE PREMI-SES—ARREST OF THE ACCUSED ON THE CHARGE OF ARSON. Fires in New York

At about a quarter past nine o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the third floor of the dwelling house No. 295 Water street, occupied by Mr. John Montgomery. The alarm soon brought to their aid the members of Hose Company No. 10, and in a short time the fire was extinguished, without giving a general alarm. Lieut. Langdon, of the Fourth ward, immediately notified the Fire Marshal, who forthwith visited the premises, and made an examination and investigation into the origin of the fire. The facts, as far as could be elicited, are as fol-lows:—

fire. The facts, as far as could be elicited, are as follows:—

A young woman named Jane Wright, one of the boarders, had that morning quarrelled with Mrg. Montgomery, and the latter expelled her from the house, at the same time assaulting her. For this assault she threatened to have revenge, and in the evening she secretly made her way up stairs to the third story front bedrooms, where she is alleged to have set fire to two of the beds. She was seen in the rooms with a lighted candle, and as she was making her excape out of the side door into the street, the bedrooms from which she had just left were found on fire. The alarm was given and the fremen in the neighborhood soon exiliguished it—as above stated.

Cfficer Van Cleef, of the Fourth ward, arrested Jane Wright on a charge of arson, and conveyed her before licut. langdon, who detained her in the station house, to be taken before Justice Connolly this morning, when the Fire Marshal will proceed with the investigation. The damage to the beds and bedding will probably amount to about \$150. The loss, we understand, is covered by insurance.

Mr. William Peechley found the half of a sperm candle in one of the straw mattresses. The setting fire to the house was evidently actunted from motives of revenge.

FIRE IN BROOME STREET. About 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the work shop of Gale & Son, silversmiths, in the basement of No, 447 Broome street. It was caused by a stool taking fire under one of the soldering pans. A few pails of water extinguished it without further damage.

A TRAGEDY ON STATEN ISLAND.—On Monday afternoon, at about three o clock, an old man named Schaffer, was with his son, picking blackberies in a field belonging to John D. Warren, whose residence is on the Richmond road, about two miles and a quarter from the Richmond road, about two miles and a quarter from the Richmond road, about two miles and a quarter from the landing, when the son of Mr. Warren, a lad about 16, after o dering them off, and they refusing to go, retreated to the house for a gun, and returned. He was justraising the gun at young Schaffer, when some one called out to him to look behind, and he turned just in time to five on the old man, who was closing upon him—the full charge taking effect upon the left shoulder, within a space that might be covered by a silver dollar. The son then immediately pursued young Warren and assaulted him with a club and beat him unmercifully. This circumstance naturally raised considerable excitement in the vicinity, and, among others, Mr. John Osgood, who resided directly opposite Mr. Warren, and who had for some time bedra suffering under disease of the heart, was deeply affected by it—so much that he died in about an hour afterward. He entered his own gate unattended, and in a dying condition, and was first discovered by his wife, upon hereturn from the city, lying is the path quite dead. Coroner Noble was called, and immediately summoned a jury, who found that deceased came to his death by disease of the heart. Leceased was about forty years of age, and was one of our most amiable and exemplary citizens. Last night, both Warren and schaffer were doing well and likely to recover. The blows upon the head of young Warren were very heavy, but the skull is not fractured—Schaffer may possibly lose the use of his arm. It is impossibly yet to say whether the bone is injured or not.—Staten Islander, Aug. Tl.

Further News from the Plains.

WYANDOT INDIANS HOLDING AN ELECTION—THEIR
LAND CLAIMS—FURTHER NEWS FROM FORT RILEY.
[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

KASSAS, August 14, 1855.

To-day, the Wyandots are holding their election for Chief, and a more interesting and impressive scene I never witnessed. This nation was, a few years ago, the most perpulsus, powerful and warlike of the whole region of the North, and are now desindled down to the small number of six or seven hundred, all told. Some of them are men of remarkable gense, whose practical observanumber of six or seven hundred, all told. Some of them are men of remarkable sense, whose practical observation and sound discretion have induced them to quit many traditional and savage customs, and to form a sort of sepublican government. Here, now elect their rulers, and to-day they are to choose their Chief, or President. The poils are held at a lodge about two hundred yards from the confluence of the Kan-as and Missouri rivers, and within full view of passing steamboats. The judges of election are three oil braves, who have the confluence of the maion. The voting is done by ballot—and how gravely it proceeds! How unlike the elections of the white man. How much more orderly, dignified and quiet! There is no excitement, no noise—no electionsering or loud words. They come in singly from the forest, they assemble in small numbers beneath the boughs of the spreading clims; they confer together grave-

tioneering or loud words. They come in singly from the forest, they assemble in small numbers beneath the boughs of the spreading clims; they confer together gravely, and then, as stately relies of a mighty race, they step, with a mein of conscious sovereignty, to the ballot box, and vote for the chieffain of their choice. What an example to heir white brethen!

In a treaty with this nation in 1852, the government of the United states geamed to them a small portion of that beautiful and fertile country that lies between and in an acute angle of the hissouri and Kansas rivers, and thirty two ficating sections which can be located on any of the public lands west of the hississippi river. These floating sections they are now offering for sale, and some of them have been purchased, this morning, at the remarkably lew sum of eight hundred dollars. A section, you know is 640 acres; so that at the rate of 8800 per section they will be converted to the choicest lands in the world. They can be located in Kansas Nebrusia, or anywhere, without waiting for surveys, and the title becomes complete at the moment of location.

chefrest lands in the world. They can belocated in Kansas, Nebrasia, or anywhere, without waiting for surveys, and the title becomes compiete at the moment of location.

An express has just come in from Fort Riley, bringing the startling intelligence that the hands who were employed at work there had rebelled against the command, and broken into the arsenal and storehouses and supplied the medices with arms, ammanition, provisions and money, and had started off for the states in a force of three or four hundred men. The officers of the Fort dispatched the few soldiers who were spared from the rawages of the chelera, in pursuit of them, but they poor fellows! soon seturned with three of their comrades dead and a fourth mertally wounded, and stated that when they came upon the insegents trey were irred on, pursued, and fitnes enes with instant death, and that it was solely provisionally that any of them escaped; that the insurgents were thoroughly armed with maskets and pistols, and declared it to be their innertion to die rather than be taken; and that they were coming towards this point, probably to embarh, on steamboats for St. Louis. The express telegraphed the commanding officer of Jefferson burnels to be on the look out for them.

It is raid that during the prevalence of the cholera at Fort Biley the physician occurred to have been at the state of the cholera at Fort Biley the physician occurred to have been desired to eave, too, as many were dying, and demanded their pay. The commanding officer refused to pay them, as help had contracted to work for a certain number of nonthe, at one man, and had only worked half the time. They were willing to take less than the oment due them, if he would only settle with them them. He still refused, whereupen they became desprivanted. Kan as Jerritory to how very quiet.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEBRASKA.

[From the Gmains Cry Nebraskian, August 8.]

The last lew Gays experience of Indian hostilities demonstrates that he pismes shield had been the day of tiall connec. The

force of Volunteer are forced by which in addition to the post at Fontenelle, volunteers have also been starforsed at Fishorn City and at Teismah, and daily communication is kept up from Fort Calhoun via those points to the mouth of the likhorn river, thus effectually guarding the whole frontier. Block houses are being creeted at Fort Calhoun, Teiamah, Fontenelle and Elkonn City.

he in City.

His I xeellency Governor Inard, started on Monday morning for Fort Leavenworth, to confer with the United to es effects at that point in relation to obtaining a mining force for the delence of our frontier. The Governor heped to reach Fort Leavenworth in time to meet co. Ha ney there.

The Governor will be back at the earliest practicable excited.

period.

We understand that the quota of arms due this Territry from the Inited States, consisting of the hundred and fitty murkets and one hundred and ten rifes, have been ordered to be shipped from the arsenal at St. Louis, to Omaha City. They are expected here every day.